Mews from Central America

American Affairs in a Colonial Point of View,

The steamship Star of the West, Capt. Tinklepaugh, arrived yesterday morning from San Juan, iu eight days. She brings 463 passengers, \$1,097,355 17 on freight, and a large quantity in the hands o passengers.

The Star of the West brings the following

Duncan Sher & Co. \$370.000	Nelson Bolisson.	\$52,192	
Am Fx. Bank	102.000	Johnston & Lowden	18,976
Adams & Co.	180.000	W. Seligman & Co.	15,500
W. Blogs & Co.	160.000	J. Bloomingdale&Co	10,000
Brexel & Co.	100.000	Chas. Morgan	5,886
Total	\$1,007 355		
The American guard of fifty men, left by Mr. Bor			

tand for the protection of the Transit Company's property at Punta Arenas, have been disbanded. and return home by this steamer. Matters remain-

ed quiet at San Juan.

The rains have been very heavy, and the river is in good condition for crossing—the transit having been made in less time than for several months

The Transit Company's steamer Ogden, Captain Gardser, arrived at San Juan on the 26th ultimo; al! well.

The Star of the West went ashore at Jamaica. The particulars we give below.

We are indebted to the purser of the steamer for late intelligence, and files of Jamaica and other

papers.

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMSHIF STAB OF THE WEST.

(From the Colonial Standard, June 29.)

The American steamship Star of the West, which arrived in this port late on Tuesday evening, quitted her moorings for sea about ten o'clock the same night, and had not proceeded far when she unfortunately grounded in shallow water. As soon as information of the accident had reached the agents.

Mesers Hitchens & Co.—they immediately despatched the Ocean Queen, Vampire, and several smaller vessels, to her assistance, and the greatest exertions were made to get her off before daylight, but without success. During the morning of yesterday, her crew not being able to move her, application was made to Capt. Cooper, R. N., Superintendent of the Royal Mail Company at this port for assistance, who immediately, with his natual good feelings, permitted the Royal Mail Company's steamer Eagle to afford her the necessary aid. It is also stated that Commodore Henderson afforded all the means at his command to extricate her; but we regret to state, at a late hour yesterday they were unable to get her affost. We were rather surprised that the captain of the steamer should have been so indiscreet as to have left Kingston on such a dark and squally night.

By the arrival of the steamship Star of the West, we have received our tiles of West Indian journals dated to 30th of June, with the letter of our correspondent at Kingston, (Jamaica,) dated on the vening of the 27th.

vening of the 27th.

From the letter we learn that cholera raged with fearful violence in most of the rural parishes.

fearful violence in most of the rural parishes.

A very severe shock of earthquake was felt in Kington on Sunday night, June 11th, about half-past 11 o'dock. We are happy to state that it has done no damage.

The Cotonial Standard, of the 28th, says:—The events of the last fortright have been without particular interest. The weather generally has been day and hot, with strong breezes from the southeast, blowing with little intermission night and day. The health of the island has been good, except in those districts in which cholera still prevails. Amongst these, St. Ann bas been specially allileted, the deaths in the lower parts of the parish having been quite equal in number to those which occurred on its last visitation. It has also appeared in St. Thomas in the neighborhood of Morant bay. Among the remedies which have been successfully tried for cholora in this city is sea-water. It has been exhibited in frequently repeated doses of four onnees to patients in advanced stages of cholers, with remarkable effect.

The Commissioners for the erection of a Light

in advanced stages of cholers, with remarkable effect.

The Commissioners for the erection of a Light House on Plumb Point, have issued the usual notice of the bearings of the intended light, which we understand will be for the first time displayed on the night of the 20th July.

The 28th of June being the anniversary of the coronation of her Majesty Queen Victoria, the fort and ships at Port Royal displayed their flags, and fired the usual salutes.

The Standard, of the 20th ultimo, noticing the latest report of the progress of the epidemic, says:

The Standard, of the 20th ultimo, noticing the latest report of the progress of the epidemic, says:

the Plantain Garden River District of St. Thomas in the East, with great severity. It is said that no less than ninety eases had appeared on Golden Grove, of which eleven had been fatal, and that most of the other properties had been fatal, and that most of the other properties had been attacked in proportion. At Bath, also, the disease had manifested itself fatally, and was increasing. It is still raging in the parish of St. Mary's. It has come down to Ballard's Valley and Bremmer Hill, where there have been several deaths. It has abated at Retreat, but is very severe at Goy's Hill and Majden Hall districts; there have been upwards of sixty deaths there.

The Mornang Journal, of June 17, says:—An

Retreat, but is very severe at Guy's Hill and Misiden Hall districts; there have been upwards of sixty deaths there.

The Morning Journal, of June 17, says:—An instance of the depreciation of real estate was furnished in this city yesterday. Several houses and lands, belonging to the estate of the late Hon. Hector Mitchell, were put up for public sale, is front of the Commercial Hotel, but there was not a single bid. People are afraid to invest their money in this description of property.

The same journal, of June 19, has an article on the subject of emigration, in which it states the following.—At a meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration Correspondence, held at the King's House, Spanish Town, on Weinesday, and at which his Excellency the Governor presided, several letters from the Duke of Newcastle were laid by his Excellency before the Board, respecting the agency for procuring emigrants to this island; and, among other things, it was intimated that the commissioners may in future communicate with the agents direct, instead of through the Colonial Office, by which much time may be saved. It was further elicited that about August or September next a ship load of 312 Chinese emigrants will arrive in this island, and that their location will be confined exclusively to the parlshes of Clarendon and Vere.

OUR KINGSTON CORRESPONDENCE.

OUR KINGSTON CORRESPONDENCE. KINGSTON, June 27-8 P. M.
Franful Ravages of the Cholera—Political Summary - Depreciation of the Corrency of the Island-The Exadus of Laborers to Navy Bay-News from

the Mines.
With much regret I have to convey to you the unpleasing information that cholera is still hovering over the country. In Kingston there are few or no cases, but in some of the country districts its work of destruction is truly appalling. In the parish of Saint Ann there have been at least five hundred fatal cases, out of a comparatively small population. This is the principal pimento parish in the island, and the crop will suffer materially, owing to the want of labor. Strong athletic men, who happen to escape the fearful scourge, are leaving the parish, and in too many cases, were it not for the praiseworthy conduct of the female population, who dig graves themselves, the dead would remain unburied.

During the present visitation the scourge has not, as it did on the former occasion, confined itself to the lower orders only. It has selected many a victim from the upper walks of life, and is far more virulent in its attack. In the town of St. Ann's (St. Ann's Bay) it had somewhat abated, but in the interior of the parish it rages still to an alarming extent. Nor is it comined to this district of the ishand alone. It is in the neighboring parish of Saint Thomas, in the vale, and also in the parish of Saint

George.

When I speak of these parishes particularly I allude to its raging there in an epidemic form but there and there' there are cases to be found occurring in almost every parish and district of the country. We have had a long season of dry weather. The

ring in almost every parish and district of the country.

We have had a long season of dry weather. The carth has become quite parched, and it is feared after the heavy falls of rain, which are now looked for momentarily the disease will again spread. I hope not. Meanwhile little is being done to cleanse the town, and I fear we are no better prepared than we were three years ago to combat with the enougy.

Politically things are very doll. A few days ago the Hon. Edward Jordan was elected Mayor of Kingston, in the room of Hon. Pullip Lewrence, who has left the country to retire in beginned. Mr. dordan was formerly an eppount of Mr. Lawrence for the same effice, and lost the election, after a most assimated contest, by one vote. Mr. Lawrence suring quitted, Mr. Jo dan has been deled without opposition, but has decided without expectation, but he was decided without expectation, and the was decided without expectation.

Council was yesterlay appointed to wait upon the bonorable gentleman in respect to his refusal. The result of the interview is not known.

Much excitement exists in mercantile circles; indeed, among the public generally, at the depreciation of the island paper currency, or, as it is called, the redchecks. They were issued under an act of the Legislature, to meet liabilities occasioned by the lapse of the revenue bills and are now at five per cent discount. The new responsible government bill, which has not yet received her Majesty's sanction, contemplates the raising of a loan out of which these checks are to be redcemed. It is at least probable that the loan (£50,060) will be obtained in due course, as it was partly promised us by the Duke of Newcastle. Notwithstanding this, however, there is a great want of confidence in the island paper.

Mining operations still continue. In some districts they are going on with increased energy.

The raging of the feurful pestileace, however, throws a gloom over the entire island.

There is a perfect exodus going on here to Navy Bay. Many thousand laborers have left within the last few weeks. This, added to the ravages of the cholera, must greatly press upon our labor market and materially retard all agricultural operations.

THE COLONIAL VIEW OF AMERICAN SLAVERY AND THE KANSAS-NEBRASKA QUESTION.

[From the Kingston Journal, June 21.]

To persons born out of the United States, who have not given any serious attention to the subject of slavery sait exists in that country, pechaps it is not generally known that, according to the language of the constitution, alwayry ucas not recognized as a feederal institution. The reason why we have employed the past tense, and itsalicised recognized as a feederal institution. The reason why we have employed the past tense, and itsalicised the words "was not," will be developed in the course of this article. At the period of the disruption of the thirteen American colonies, which formed the trisles empire, several of those colonies recognized slavery as a legal institution, while the rest utterly repudiated the right of man to hold his fellow-man in bondage, and claim him as a chattel. In settling the constitution of the new States, some difficulty was experienced in the amalgamation of such discordiant elements. The free States would not consent to ignore the principle for which they had fought and prevailed—the right of all men to be free; and the slave States when the profits derivable from converting into a marketable commodity the bodies and souls of human beings "guilty of a skin not coloryd like their own." But, as it was absolutely necessary for the purposes of self-preservation and mutual protection which they have been state which legalized elavery should be free to continue or abolish the odious institution as they might think fit, while those States which boasted of universal freedom were not constrained to violate the consciences of their citizens, by being consenting parties to an iniquity which they professed to abhor. In a word, it was enacted that each State should possess the power within itself of determining whether shavery should or should not be part and narved of their five sould be a shave, and a support of the full of the professed of the constitution of the original was dec

travention of the original constitution of the republic, deprived of all coloce, whether they shall or shall not admit slavery as part and parcel of their institutions. Slavery as, in fact, thrust upon Nebaska and Kansas, by the authority of Congress; and the local Legislatures of these two Territories, when they shall have been formed, will have no say in the matter—they are powerless to amout the decree which has gone forth, however earnestly they may desire to do so. It would be but a very little stretch of authority for Congress to pass an act legalizing slavery throughout the American Union—thus taking the matter out of the hands of the State Legislatures. But as the last feather added to the load broke the camel's back, such an act would raise such a storm of indignation throughout the North, as would lead to the disruption of the Union, which is the strengt of the North American States; and, in the absence of moral principle, we must suppose the Southerners have a sufficently wholesome dread of the consequences of such an event to keep them from making further aggressions on the rights of the North. The recent occurrences in Bostom and elsewhere, where the capture of fugitive slaves has been resisted to the cfusion of blood, are pretty clear indications that Northerners will not permit their rights to be violated beyond a certain point. The thin end of the wedge which has tended to sunder the North from the South in some degree was inserted into the constitution when the Fugitive Slave law was passed. The Nobraska bill is a heavy blow on the thick end, driving it in still deeper, and widening the fissure. The Southerners must be careful how they apply another blow, if they do not desire the Union to be entirely broken, and the North completely severed from the South.

There are many ways of effecting this besides the legalizing of slavery throughout the Union. One of these is the present course Congress seems deternined to pursue relative to the annexation of Cuba. Already has Mr. Sildell's resolution, e

the American continents, as well as a preventive so its perpetuity in Cuba.

THE COLONIAL VIEW OF THE CUBAN QUESTION.

[From the Kingston Journal, July 14.]

Every fresh circumstance that transpires in regard to the relative positions of the United States and Spain on the Cuban question tends to demonstrate that events are rapidly hastening, to a crisis; and the shape with these events are assuming lends to the conviction that that crisis will be a terrible one. Ever since the great republic began to look with a greedy eye on Cuba, as an acquisition to the pre-salvery cause, which has advanced of late with such giant strides, every act of the United States in connection with that island evinces a desire for its incorporation as one of the States of the Union. Such an annexation would materially tend to rivet the shackles of American slavery; and therefore Americans, because they desire to upnoid slavery, are determined to have Cuba, by fair means if they can, by foul if they must. Nerotiations for the accomplishment of this purpose having failed, narranding exp ditions were got up, and the coasts of the buccareers were garotted or sind, it was then, and not till them, though well is found.

tion, forbidding future piratical attempts of the same nature. The wortby President had no objection to particip ate in the spoils of the successful invasion of territor's of an ally; but he could not brook the disgrace of failure. A decent pretext was wanting to convert the private a peculation into a government tenture; but no such pretext could be found. The peaceable Spaniards were not to be conxed into any act that could have been construed by the long-headed Yankees into a breach of international law, or an insuit to the "cakes and gridinon" represented on the American bunding; but contented themselves with hanging and fusilading a few of the desperadoes who had broken the laws of Spain, and banishing a few more. Like that Irishman who complained at a fair, that it was past twelve o'clock and no row yet, and then, by way of inciting the bhoys to commence the favorite amusement of his country, threw his clock over his shoulder, and dared any one to trend on the skirt, which he permitted to drag on the ground, Jonathan exhausted every device, each as Indicrous and ingenious as that of honest Paddy, to provoke the pugnacity of the Don, but failed to make any impression on that passive hidalgo. At length the skirt of the draggled clock was trod on by some unfortunate wight of a Spanish Custom House officer. The American steamer Black Warrior, for endeavoring to evade the regulations of the customs which prevail at the port of Havana, was seized and detained, and a fine inflicted on her owners. Here was a casus belli, cut and dried, for the Americans, who hastened to make the most of its and for this commendation.

poet of Hayana, was seized and octamed, and a fine indiced on the owners. Here was a cases sold, could the most of it; and for this comparatively paltry affair, in which the customs sutherities merely performed their duty, the chief magistrate of a great mation deem of it necessary to could a message to expressed his determination to send to the court of spain, demanding reparation for the alleged insuit on the American flag, adding that he would resort to ulterior measures in the event of restress being the country of the co

DEMERARA.

An order has been issued for placing all vessels arriving from Barbadoes in quarantine till visited by the health officer.

We extract the following from the summary of the Reyal Garctie.—

We begin with the weather. The present is what in oblen times was known as the wet wason; but it is separticularly naid as not to justify the nononelature. We have only had a small share of rain, falling for the most part during the night, accompanied by breathless calm, which, although opportune as a fertilizer, is ratherhed to be pleasant. In the day time, however, a fresh breeze and a cloudless sky make amends. The crops all over the country feel the influence of the unexampled season, and look beautiful. The operation of sugar-racking is temperatily suspended on most estates, for eccumence again, we suppose, in July. There appears to be no dealt that the estimate shreedy for one of the var's production will be amply sustained; and the probability is that it will far exact the largest crop we have every ret made.

The Court of Policy has been in assion, with a for exact time the same and the probability is that it will far exact the largest crop we have every ret made.

The Court of Policy has been in assion, with a for exact plicinal days, since the 22d of May, busily expand for the most part with the new in negration bill. The important assaure, after running the guarantee of exceed the largest crop we have every returned as a part of many the first embedded by its author, his Lac thency the first embedded by its author, his Lac thency the first embedded by its author, his Lac thency the

The Localizary the Courtner has visited for the pro-tice the slead Course Lactic, to get the 6 st backle-ter a me that property. There are a train

it may be practicable, but hitherto all attempts have only ended in the production of more samples.

BARBADOES.

The intelligence from Barbadoes is configured to details of the alarming progress of at that place.

TRINIDAD.

The papers are entirely barren of news. It had been resolved not to enforce the quarantine regulations on vessels arriving from Barba toes, the Governor having made up his mind, "02 the strength of (what he calls) the best English aut nortiles, which were all dead against contagion," that any such precaution was useless.

The entire news of a fortnight is thus summed up by the Port of Spain Gazette.—

For the information of our readers on the other side of the Atlantic, we take leave to state that the weather continues excellent to the present date. There have been a few grains showers, sufficient to change the russet hue of the pastures to a lively green, but angarmaking is still being proceeded with by those who have cance left to grind, and the roads continuing good, cartage is going on rapidly, and there is no fear but that the whole of the sugars made will be easily carried to the respective shipping places. What will become of them when there—melog the continued coarcity of tenuage—is quite another question. As to the extent of the crop, it will even exceed the 34,000 hhds. we estimated it at a month ago.

menta ago.

ST. VINCENT.

The quarantine laws are strictly enforced on all vessels from Barbadoes. Seven days is the period fixed by the proclamation of the Governor for the performance of quarantine, but the inhabitants in a mass petitioned the Governor to extend the period from seven to twenty-two days.

The Legislature had been summoned to a special session, in order to pass a new law for enforcing quarantine. The Assembly met on the 6th June, when £100 per month was voted for cholera purposes, and an additional duty of 4d. per ton on vessels entering was imposed for the same purpose.

TOBAGO. TOBAGO.

The Colonial Standard of June 28, says:—The accounts from Tobago are more gloomy than ever. In 1847 it was devastated by a hurricane, then came the failure of the West India Bank, and lately the withdrawal of the troops, causing a decrease in the circulation of at least £1,000 a month. Since the arrival of the new Governor, Lieut. Shortland, R. N., in February last, little or no business had been done, but the harmony of the colony much interrupted. The House of Assembly has declined to do business with Mr. Shortland. The treasury is without funds, and the ways and means stopped.

DOMINICA.

The quarrel between the Assembly and Governor Black, continues without mitigation, and certainly, if the statements of the *Dominican* are to be relied on, nothing can be more extraordinary than the concurt of that functionary.

Markets.

Kincston. (Jam.) June 20.—The business transacted in the import market since our last issue of the 10th instant, has been of a limited character, owing principally to the very inadequate stocks of most articles on hand, and prices consequently have advanced.

Treasury notes remain as at date of our last report—namely, at 5 per cent discount.

We regret to state that cholera prevails to a great extent in many of the agricultural parishes, but most virulently in the districts of St. Ann's and St. Thomas in the Vale. The latest accounts from the former parish speak in discouraging terms of the prospects of the pimento crop, which it is anticipated will be seriously affected by the scarcity of labor occasioned by the great mortality among the peasantry, and by the circumstance that those of them who have not succumbed to the pestilence are quitting the perish in large numbers.

BUTLE—The stock of light is accumulating; but we have not heard of any operations. American is picutiful and dell of salest 9d. per 1b.

BURLE—Some very superior New York pilot bread (Treadwell's) sold at 25s., with crackers at 27s. A lot of faltimore pilot was taken at auction at 20s. 6d. Domestic sells at 24s. and 26s. respectively, for pilot and crackers.

CORNEAL has changed hands at 22s. to 22s. 6d. per

bbl.
CANDLES.—We note sales to the extent of 400 boxes Delbert's, at 0%d. per lb.
Cons is exceedingly scarce and wanted. The last receipt of American commanded 11s. 3d. per bag.
Comples.—There have been two arrivals since our last, both of which were taken at 20s. in therees, and 22s. per box.

Corress —There have been two arrivals since our last, both of which were taken at 20s. in therees, and 22s. per low.

Chiese continues very scarce.

Floors is held firmly for 52s. The operations have been principally by retail.

Goth—Boubloons are at 3 per cent premium.

Hereins about 750 barrels No. 1 roe, shore, have been taken at 22s. There is yet a good inquiry for them.

Hars—American of prime quality sell at 6d. to 9½d. per lb. A lot some time here, and which has not kept well, is being parcelled out at 7½d. English may be quoted at 10½d.

Lard is very scarce. As high as 10d. has been paid for a parcel in small keys, from Esltimore.

Lurskir.—As mail parcel of white pine has been moved at 12cs. per 1,000 feet.

MACHIEL.—No. 3 large has been placed at 38s., and for a small parcel No. 3, fall, 48s. was obtained.

On.—Cod moves at 3s. per gallon.

Fork.—For meas the inquiry is rather better. Rump is inmovable at any figure. Prime is being offered at very low rates.

Pinnero.—There is not any at market.

How has been rather active. The operations include 150 puncheons, 18 proof, at 5s. 3d., and, subsequently, 80 puncheons, 18 proof, at 5s. 3d., and, subsequently, 80 puncheons at 5s. 4½d, with small parcels at 5s. 6d. Other operations have occurred at 3s. 6d., duty free, for export.

Sulvon is exceedingly scarce.

Cher operations have occurred at 3s. 0d., duty free, for export.

Sal Mox is exceedinely scarce.

Sour — No seles of any moment have occurred since our last issue. Holders are firm at previous prices. The steck may be considered large, looking to the diminished consumption consequent on the prevailing high prices.

SCHAR is in rather better inquiry, and has changed hands at 12s. to les, for dark to good; 17s. has been refused for a parcel of very fine quality.

TORACCO is abundant and dull of sale.

EXCHARGES.—On London, Colonial and Jamaica Banks—96 days, par; 60 days, ½ per cent premium; 36 days, 1 per cent premium;

per cent premium.

Interesting from New Granada. OUR BOGOTA CORRESPONDENCE.

BOGOTA, June 10, 1854. BOGOTA, June 10, 1854.

Affairs Still Unsettled—Hopes for General Mosquera—Trade Paralyzed—The United States

Consul and the People.

Things are as far from being placed on a permanent basis as ever; many believed that Herrera would win the day and put things in order immediately; but he was completely routed in Gipaquira. There is at present an opposition force in Mariquita, under Viana, Arboleder, &c., but it is small. The only hope is that the report is true that General Mosquera is on the coast and will bring up troops and arms.

Milo and his army are in Facatativa, and it is said are going to Honda; but I doubt it, as these people from the cold regions are useless, or worse in the hot climate, and die off by scores.

There is rather more stir in the streets than for-

There is rather more stir in the streets than formerly, as people begin to come out of their hiding places; but no business can be done—all confidence is destroyed and there is a great want of money.

The American Consul has got himself into bad repute among the better class of citizens here. On the morning of the 17th of April, when the excited populace were smashing windows, doors and furniture, firing shots through windows and imprisoning Congressmen. Senor Salvador Camacio Rodon, who was so popular, as Governor of Panama, with the North Americans, sent a message to him requesting his permission to pass by the wall from his own house to those of the consul's, which was configuous, he considering his person and perhaps his life in danger; but he was refused, on the ground that his house was only large enough for his own accommodation. What made the matter worse was the inconsistency of the consul, for in the course of two or three days he had in his house a dozen or more refugees, so that it was looked upon as partiality. Sener Trifon Moleno, Dr. Heras, &c., being among the each of the consultance of the consultance of the consultance of the countrymen of his countrymen of the latimus. It is a pity that our consul, who is looked upon always as a specimen of his countrymen, did not sustain his dignity a little more; our present one has certainly done everything to dizordit his countrymen and his government.

Serious Assault troot Summir Price w Mas. Robinson—Yesterday morning, as Sheriff Price entered the room Mas. Robinson for the purpose

Serious Assault upon Shemiff Price by Mes. Robinson.—Yesterday morning, as Shoriff Price entered the room \$\mathscr{O}\text{ Mis. Robinson for the purpose of delivering her meal as usual, without any provocation or a word passing between them, she seized a brass candlestick with marble bottom and strock the sheriff a severe blow with it over his eye, knocking him down and inflicting a considerable wound on his face. Eccause of the necessary discipline enforced by Mr. Price in her case, she had become angry with him some time since, and probably this enmity, cherished by her secretly ever since, induced the assault. Immediately on recovering Mr. Price properly directed the murderess to be hand-cuffed and chained fast in her cell, where she may now realize more fully her awful situation. She is unjly beyond endurance, and makes great disturbance at the jail. It is right to "ribbon" such a desperate character, though a woman.— Troy Times.

To WHAT ARE WE COMING ?-We are informed To What are we Comno?—We are informed that a few days ince a cask was deposited from a reight train, at the depot in Canton, Stark county, with the simple direction "Canton" upon it. This ingular and inexpleadic direction led to an expenditure. The cask was found to be filled with instells and bowie knives. Everything was carefully repraced to see who would call for a package with such nousual contents. In a short time a subtice priest called, claimed and carried away the called the cask as milnt to the one above the content of the cask as milnt to the one above the of are being sent in different directions of the casks. AFFAIRS IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

Transit Route through Guta Rica.

CONTRACT POR A TRANSIT ROOTS FROM THE RIVER
SAN JUAN AND SALINAS BAY.

His Excellency the President of the Republic of
Costa Rica has caused the following decree to be

JUAN RAPHARL MORA, President, &c.

Wherens—A contract has been entered into be-tween the government of the Republic of Costa Rica and William P. Kirkland, William B. Gearing, and their associates, concluded and ratified in this city of San José on the 25th of February, 1864, the said

contract being as follows, to wit:

Joaquin Bernardo Calvo, Minister of State in the
Department of the Interior and of Foreign Relations, Department of the Interior and of Foreign Relations, fully authorized by the government of the Republic, in consideration of the sum of \$100,000, which the national treasury is to receive, and in expectation of the benefits which will accrue to this 135public, of the one part, and the Senor William P. Kirkland, in his own name and as representative of William B. Geering and his associates, citizens of the United States of North America, of the other part, have completed on this day the following contract.

his own name and as representative of William B. Geering and his associates, citizens of the United States of North America, of the other part, have concluded on this day the following contract:—

Article 1. The government of Costa Rica concedts to William P. Kirkland, William B. Geering, and their associates, the exclusive privilege of navigating, by steam or otherwise, the rivers San Juan and Colorado, and that part of the Lake of Nicaragua that belongs to the said republic of Costa Rica, and also to the limits of the river Sapoa, within the jurisdiction of said Republic, with the view of establishing a line of transit, for the term of twenty years, which will commence to run on the day that it e Congress of the republic shall ristify and approve of this contract, the same being done by a legislative decree, which shall incorporate the above mentioned William P. Kirkland, William B. Geering, and his associates, into a copartnership, or company, called "The Costa Rica Transit Company."

Art. 2. The Costa Rica Transit Company.

Art. 2. The Costa Rica Transit Company.

Art. 2. The Unit privilege, the sum of one hundred thousard dollars within ninety days after the company has received the ratification of the decree above referred to by the Congress of the republic; five thousand dollars within ninety days after the company has received the ratification of the decree above referred to by the Congress of the republic; five thousand dollars within ninety days after the company the right and exclusive privilege of constructing, at its own expense, a rallroad, or any other kind of road, from Salinas bay to the river Sapoa or lake Nicaragua; provided it be within the limits and jurisdiction of the said republic of Costa Rica. Privagi to said company the right to use and enjoy the said road during the term of twenty years from the date of the said decree, when the same is ratified and approved by Congress.

Art. 4. The government, moreover, concedes to the said company other protions of land in the different points her

whatsoever, and for its own use and benefit, all and each of the said portions of land conceded by these presents.

Art. 6. The government moreover concedes to the Transit Company the right and authority to construct, at its own expense, such piers, wharves, dykes, trenches, bastions, bridges, canals, and other constructions or excavations, as may be deemed necessary by the said company, to facilitate the work of concluding the said transit rouse, provided always that such constructions and excavations do not impede or obstruct in any manner the internal commerce of the republic.

Art. 7. The government moreover concedes to the said company the right and authority to use, free from all taxes or duties, such timber in the wild lands of the republic, and such stons, lime, or any other materials that the said company may require for the construction of the works necessary to the completion of the present undertaking.

Art. 8. The government lastly concedes to the said company the favor of permitting all the ships and vessels employed by it, or belonging to it, while occupied in carrying out the construction of this transit, to lead and unload, and freely to go in and out of all the ports, rivers, and streams which may be on the line or in the neighborhood of the route of transit, and to use the same free from all duty or tax of port or anchorage: it being also understood that the capital employed by the said company, consisting of goods, barks, ships, and other property required in the construction of the transit, as well

that the capital employed by the said company, consisting of goods, barks, ships, and other property required in the construction of the transit, as well as other articles, necessary in their way, such as materials to construct workmen's tools, machines, instruments, chains anchors, cordage, cables, tar, canvas, spirits of turpentine, oil, hemp, coal, etc., etc., and also moveables necessary for use in ships and barks, be all free of daty and levies of any nature whatever.

Art. 9. Moreover, all corresponding private property and goods necessary or useful to the parties constructing the said transit route coming from any foreign port at peace with this republic, shall be held free and exempt from every duty and impost, and every other restriction or detention that might otherwise be imposed by the government.

Art. 10. The employes and workmen of the said company are free and exempt from all service, civil or military; but in order to obtain this privilege, it is necessary that the said employes or workmen shall have been in the service of the said company for a period of at least thirty days.

Art. 11. The said Transit Company, in consideration of the privileges and favors thus granted, promises that the products of the country and the commerce of the republic, which pass by the transit route in its own ships or steamboats, shall pay only seven per cent of that which will be paid on foreign fruits or produce.

Art. 12. The company also promises and obliges itself rigorously to comply with the stipulation that the road, of whatever material constructed; for the purposes of this transit route within the limits of the republic, shall become the property of the Costa Rica an action at the expiration of the said remote agents, employés and officials of the said remote of the remote of the result of the republic, to whatever place they may wish to go on the direct line of the transit route, without charging any sum for themselves or their baggage; and the said company also promises to early free in time of war, effi

thus be settled.

Art. 16. The present contract, in order that it properly take effect, must be previously approved and ratified by the Congress of the republic.

In faith of which the present contract, containing sixteen articles, is drawn up in duplicate, and actested in San Jose the 25th day of the month of Palescone.

y, 1864. (Signed) Joaquin Bernando Calvo, Agent and Attorney for Costa Rica Transit Co.
National Induce, San Jose, Feb. 25, 1884.
The free-going contract is approved, without prelike to the Selberation therein, by the National

Congress, to whom it will be sent at the next seminary session.

[L. B.] (Signed) JUAN RAPARN MORA,
JOAQUIS BRINARADO CALVO.

The publicity given to a contract entered into between this government and a North American company shows the liberal intentions of the administration, and proves that the concessions therein granted neither compromise the independence of the republic or the integrity of its territory. The government has boldly made use of its rights, and it will not remain alient nor endeavor to escape from the sinister accusations which have been made against its patriotism.

It is well known that the present Transit Company of Nicaragua has thought proper to interrapt the regularity of its communications with these countries. Only a few privileged persons here receive their letters or packages, and the communications destined for the government are delayed at New York. This is attributed to the difficulties that exist between the directors of the company and the government of Nicaragua. But to remedy a state of things so prejudicial to the interests of commerce, this government has adopted measures that will shelter us from such caprices, and which remove the inconveniences which the egotism and private interests of a foreign society make us suffer.

Under this point of view the government of Costa. Rica is right to oppose, as we have said before, influences to influences and contracts to contract, and it is precisely to maintain this that we do not give to the fourteenth article of the government of costa Rica is right to oppose, as we have said before, influences to influences and contracts to contract, and it is precisely to maintain this that we do not give to the fourteenth article of the contract of removernment, we would be a litigation between a nationality that claims the legitimate possession of a province and State which has no pretentions except in our tolerance, and which has no pretentions except in our tolerance, and which the salure of the contract ulterior operations, will prove succe

INSTALLATION OF DON PRANCISCO CASTILLON AS PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT—THERATENED WAS OF CASTES IN LEGOVIA—EMIGRATION TO HONDURAS— DISTURBED HTATE OF APPAIRS IN GUATEMALA.

DISTURBED STATE OF APPAIRS IN GUATEMALA.

The Nicaraguan steamer brings us advices from Leon, the capital of Nicaragua, up to the 19th of June. It appears that the revolution has been entirely successful. The late Dictator, Chamorro, with four hundred men, was closely invested in the plans of Granada. The besieging force was reported at two thousand men, including a company of Americans, numbering forty rifics. It is believed that the obstinate resistance of Chamorro will lead to a general sack and massacre upon the taking of the plaza, which event has probably occurred before the present date. Don Francisco Castillon, called to assume the duties of Provisional Precident, has accepted the call, and took the oath of office on the 11th of June. His discourse on the occasion was moderate in expression, but

\*has accepted the call, and took the oath of office on the 11th of June. His discourse on the occasion was moderate in expression, but algorificant in substance. He advocated the widest tolerance in all that concerns opinion, and maintained the doctrine that the executive should always reflect fairly and fully the popular will. He said:—

"My programme, in all that concerns the State interiorly, is liberty—liberty for each man to enjoy all of his matural and legal rights, to discharge his duties without interference, and to enjoy freely the fruits of his own industry and enterprise.

"In all that concerns exterior relations, I am disposed to cultivate the best intelligence with all nations, and especially with the various States of Central America. I am in favor of the establishment of a general union upon sound and well-understood principles.

"The questions pending between the State and certain foreign companies, I am desirous of arranging harmoniously, and with strict reference to the rights and interests of the State."

Senor Castillon, it will be remembered, was formerly Nicaraguan Minister in England, and subsequently Secretary of State of the Republic. He is amen of liberal principles, and committed to the same line of policy with General Cabanas, the President of Honduras. He chiefly distinguished himself in his correspondence with Lord Palmeraton on the subject of the pretended Mosquito Kingdom, in which he triumphantly carried his case (so far argument was concerned) against his lordship.

A demonstration had been made by the Indians of Matagalpa, in the department of Legovia, against the whites and Ladinos, or mixed inhabitants. Senor Francisco Gomez, ad interim President of Honduras, who has great influence with the Indians generally, had gone to Matagalpa to quiet them. It is supposed he will be successful.

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is supposed he will be successful.

Honduras, at last accounts, was enjoying perfect quiet. A considerable number of Americans, heretofore resident in Nicaragua, were proceeding thither, under arrangements with the Honduras Railway Company, which is commencing its operations. Saw mills, and other establishments for facilitating the work, were erecting on the entire line. Amongst the number of Americans establishing themselves in Comayagua, is Dr. J. W. Livingston, late United States Consul in Leon, a gentleman long resident in the country and universally respected by the people.

The alleged grant of a new route of transit, via the River San Juan and Lake Nicaragua to Salinas Bay on the Pacific, by the government of Costs. Rica, is attracting considerable attention. This grant, nominally to a Mr. Kirkland and Meera, is said to be really to Commodore Vanderbift, who will proceed at once to open an opposition line. The Bay of Salinas is a fine harbor in comparison with San Juan del Sur, and should Nicaragua assent to the enterprise, the Commodore's new route will prove a formidable rival to all others now in existence.

The steam saw, planing and shingle mill establish-

the enterprise, the Commonders new route wind prove a formidable rival to all others now in existence.

The steam saw, planing and shingle mill established by an American company on the Island of Tigre, in the Bay of Fonseca, was in full and successful operation. Several ship loads of the finest lumber ever seen in the Paciac had been shipped by the proprietors to California, Valparaiso and Callao. The establishment is said to have paid for itself within the first minety days after its opening.

The line of steamers, by Mr. Wight, on the Pacific coast of Central America, had been formally abandoned, and the vessels, or rather vessel, for only one (El Primero) seems to have been on the coast, had been sent to Chile.

Affairs in Guatemala were in a very disturbed state, in consequence of the triumph of the liberals in Nicaragua. It was supposed that the dictator-hip of Carrera would be brought to a termination imiliar to that of Chamorro in Nicaragua. It is, however, said that he will be supported by Santa Anna in case of difficulty. The annexation of Guatemala to Mexico is openly advocated by the monarchical party new deminant in that State.

Serious Accident on the Waterrown and Rome Raileoad.—A serious accident occurred on this road, on Saturday forenoon last. A party of men were engaged in repairing the bridge at Gidding's, between Adams and Pierrepont Manor, and had taken out the rails for that purpose. It is said that the attention of the foreman was called to that time, by one of the hands, and that he replied, looking at his watch, that "the train would be due at 9.55." referring evidently to the mail train going north, and forgetting the freight train going south, due at the very moment, and which came upon them round the curve while they were speaking. The easy incer, fireman and conductor saved themselves by jumping from the train. The engine went nearly over the open space, and then dropped in backwards, the tender going down first, followed by the engine and one freight car. In the latter were three passengers, who, as the car was broken to pieces, spilled out int) the stream, and escaped unhurt. A brakeman named Lyons went down with the wreek, and was so much highred that he lived but a few minutes. The engine, a new one, put on the road about two weeks ago, was badly smashed up, as was also one of the freight cars.—Rome Sentinet.

also one of the freight cars.—Rome Sentind.

Speedy Retribution.—Early on the morning of Saturday last, a man named Sebastian Murasky, was caught in the act of perpetrating a bargiary at the premises of George Pendleton, Iso, on the Lebanon road, about three miles from this city. Hawas brought to the city and taken before Esp. Rowelsing, who held him to appear before the Grand Jury now in session; he was there indicted, and in less than an hour was arraigned before the Criminal Court, where he was tried, convicted and sentenced to five years imprisonment in the penitentiary. The same afternoon he was taken to Columbias under the custody of one of the deputy sheriffs. Here we have an instance of a crime, its detection, the arrest of the perpetrator, a preliminary trial, an investigation before the Grand Jury, a final trial, conviction and sentence all in the sence of less than twelve long.—Contact Cornected.